

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. VIII.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

NO. 141.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHINA. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgment of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, and other business.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, Nov 15th.

HORN & METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LYSANDER HORN and JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. If Business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

Office the same as occupied by Judge Horn, on St. Clair street.

(April 24 1858.)

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the circuit courts of the St. Louis District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business referred to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Cradock's office.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

Office on St. Clair st. with J. & W. L. Harlan, owners to

Hon. J. C. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. James Harlan, Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. Monson & Co., Louisville, Ky.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office.

GEO. W. PURKINS BEN. J. MONROE,
Perkins & Monroe,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in all the Courts of the Territory.

Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co.'s

on 21 w&t-wm

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Frankfort, Ky.

Two doors North of the Court-house.

John M. McCalla,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON,
Are receiving their Large Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,

In Great Variety and
AT VERY LOW RATES!

Sept 12 w&t-wm

A. H. C. BROCKEN,
22 Cliff Street, New York,
Manufacturer of Glass Syringes, Homoeopathic
Vials, Graduated Measures, Nurs-
ing Bottles, etc.

GLASS Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass-ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited.

Price Lists sent on application.

Sept 12 w&t-wm

NEW FIRM.

ED. KEENON JNO. S. CRUTCHER
KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
ROOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery.

OF H. EVANS, ALSO THAT OF MORRIS &
HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above
business, at the stand occupied by H. Evans, on Main
street, to strict attention to the wants of the
public, to merit as well as to receive a liberal share of
the patronage.

Mar 11, 1858-ly.

LANE & BODLEY,
Manufacturers of
Wood-Working Machinery,
AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
CINCINNATI, O.

FULL EQUIPMENT FURNISHED
for manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Furniture &
Chairs, Rail-Cars, & Agricultural
Instruments.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Hub, Spoke, Felloe, and Wheel
MACHINERY,

Shafting and Pulley's with Ball and Socket Hangers,
far superior to those in ordinary use, and at the lowest
price. For descriptive Circulars, price, &c., ad-
dress LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John & Water Sts.,
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au14 w&t-wm

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

STOVES & TINWARE.

F. C. SMITH,
Shop on St. CLAIR ST. IN ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED
BY MORRIS & HAMPTON,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. Mer-
chant, in the establishment lately conducted by
Merchant & Smith, I would respectfully request to all
those indebted to the concern, to make payment to
me, and to those to whom the firm is still owing,
set off with me, as I am alone authorized to settle
the affairs of the late firm, I will continue the busi-
ness in

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work,
Spouting and Guttering

CONTINUALLY ON HAND,

a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES,
Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead,
Pipes, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

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IF you want excellent Gin, call at

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PHILIP LOESCH.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF MCCRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt' of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 22, 1858.

Notice.

Those indebted to the Yeoman Office for subscription, advertising, job work, &c., are informed that their accounts are made out ready for delivery. We are desirous of collecting up as promptly as possible, and we hope our patrons will be ready to assist us in doing so.

Blanks.

We have on hand, or can print to order on the shortest notice, blanks of every description for clerks, magistrates, &c.

Legal cards, circulars, dry goods bills, and job work of every description, printed on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

Strangers in the city are invited to call and examine our facilities for doing all kinds of printing.

Mr. Thomas H. Clay writes from "Mansfield" to the editor of the Louisville Journal, date of the 18th inst., to inform the public that he does not believe that his father died during his last illness to admit him Boyd to his rooms. The Journal is to use this momentous and startling news, to give freshness to its stale and uninteresting charges against Boyd, of entertaining a personal hostility against Henry Clay, thereby to make capital with the old friends of the Sage of Ashland, who are now in the grand army of the Democracy.

8th of January Convention ignored all except adherence to the national platform of the party, and the Democratic lip will be slightly curled with merriment, if not derision, at the proposed application of a test by the Louisville Journal—and such a test!

Suppose Mr. Boyd did not like Mr. Clay, or Clay did not like Boyd? We do not find our candidate for Lieutenant Governor any the less qualified for the office, or deserving of an election. Linn Boyd has been throughout life a Democrat, and as a Democrat he opposed Henry Clay while he lead the opposition. The contest was from the very nature of things a home fight, and may have engendered at the time asperity of feeling, and harsh language. Mr. Boyd may have condemned Mr. Clay's course 1824, when he deserted the Democracy, and assisted in the election of Adams over Jackson, who was the choice of Kentucky. He may have denounced Mr. Clay for accepting office under Adams, and characterized the act, in the heat of the excitement which then prevailed, as "bargain and corruption." He may have been justly chargeable with all this, and more, and yet be no more amenable to censure than nine-tenths of the Democrats of this State, who believed and acted as he did. We could never find anything in Mr. Clay's course in the Adams affair to admire, although we have long since acquitted him of any impropriety of motive or dishonesty of action in the premises.

Such, doubtless, is the position of Boyd and all other old-line Democrats, and any old-line Whig who would feel disposed to waver in his support of the ticket presented by the 8th of January Convention, because Boyd, or any other nominee, was opposed to Mr. Clay in years past, must indeed hang loose upon the skirts of the great national party. We take it that an old Democrat is as ready to swear by Andrew Jackson as an old-line Whig can be to invoke the Sage of Ashland; and yet what old line Whig is there that the Democracy have placed in power, who has not, in times past, sinned grievously against old Hickory in respect to circulating, and even believing, many of the calumnies which it is the fate of all men like Clay and Jackson to have hurled at them, and which follow them frequently up to the grave?

Such charges as this against Boyd are silly and flimsy, and will affect no old-line Whig who has cast his lot with the Democracy from patriotic motives; but while they do not have the effect anticipated by their authors, they will be productive of this result—they will induce a more ardent support of Boyd by the people than he could otherwise expect.

This bitter hatred manifested by Know-Nothings, is not without cause. He has bruised the head of the snake, and it hisses feebly and impotently upon his track. Let it once be clearly understood that the most thorough mutual antipathy exists between Linn Boyd and Know-Nothingism, and the fact will add thousands to his vote in this State. We were not an original Boyd man in the Convention, but we feel our admiration for Boyd, and our belief in his fitness for office measurably increase in proportion to the virulence of the attacks made upon him by the

Louisville Journal, and we promise ourselves that if that sheet does find anything in Boyd's record to excite its peculiar admiration, we shall begin to suspect that he ought to be scratched from our ticket.

THEATER.—The excellent dramatic company which has been performing here during the week, have formed a combination with Burke's Metropolitan Minstrels, and the two companies will give a performance to-night at the Theater, on which occasion they present a bill which is calculated to please all. The comedy of "Rough Diamond"—in which Mrs. Adah Isaacs Menken, whose graceful and pleasing acting has won the hearts of all who have seen her—will play the character of Margery, and Mr. Jack, whose excellence as an actor and uniform courtesy and correctness of deportment has made him many friends, will take the favorite character of Cousin Joe—will first be presented, to be followed by the laughable farce of "Buttons All Over;" after which, Burke's Metropolitan Minstrels will appear in a selection of choice negro melodies, dances, &c. The bill, altogether, presents one of the richest and most varied entertainments ever offered to a Frankfort audience, and we expect to see the house filled to its utmost capacity.

THE RECORDS of the weather at Montreal show that the four days from January 9 to 12 together, form the coldest period for twenty-nine years. On the 11th the mercury marked thirty-three degrees below zero. At St. Martin's, near Montreal, on the 10th, the spirit thermometer marked 43.6 degrees below zero.

LIEUT. Andrew Jackson, son of Major Andrew Jackson, of the Hermitage, has been appointed assistant tutor in Spanish, at West Point, with a salary of \$2,000. He is the first American to whom the post has ever been assigned.

IN NEW YORK CITY for the past year the deaths reached the high number of 24,492, while the births were only 14,770. In Philadelphia the number of deaths was 10,902.

GEN. QUITMAN left a snug estate, the income of which ranges from \$40,000 to \$60,000. It goes to his daughter, wife of Lieut. Lovell, of the Water-Witch.

POST-OFFICE DISCONTINUED.—Mr. John M. Getty has resigned his position as Postmaster at Little Eagle, Scott county, Ky., and the office at that place has been closed.

THE BLOOD-HOUNDS OF FACTION—HOW THEY ARE YELPING.

No sooner had the Democratic State Convention adjourned, and its nominations been made public, than, as usual, the blood-hounds of faction were let loose by their masters, and commanded to raise a furious yelp upon the track of every Democratic nominee. This, however, is nothing new with the "Opposition." It has been their course for years past—and, indeed, ever since the said "Opposition" to Democracy first had its existence under the name of Federalism. We should have been sadly disappointed had the party organs of that unprincipled organization failed to yelp as well as to howl, at the prospect of defeat before them; but we were not prepared to see the poor fellows take it so much to heart as they have.

Some of their howlings are truly piteous and such as to excite pity rather than contempt, while the yelpings of others of the pack are such as to excite no other feelings than those of scorn and contempt. Most of the yelping seems to be done at the heels of Hon. Linn Boyd, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and the poor yelpers really seem to labor with as much zeal in their vocation, as though they supposed that gentleman would condescend to notice them, or be come annoyed at their snarling.

One poor yelper indulges in near a column of the most bitter denunciation, applies to Col. Boyd such classic Know-Nothing epithets as "miserable old party hack," "a professional place-hunter," "unhappy out of office, and willing to take anything he can get, without regard to the proprieities (or decencies of life)," "destitute of talent," "cunning, wire-pulling politician," "hoary reviler," &c., and seems to even outdo himself in his efforts to out-yelp the residue of the kennel to which he belongs. Another yelp upon a different key, and gives his first note or yelp at the heels of the venerable old Democrat, Gov. Chas. A. Wickliffe, who had the honor of presiding over the deliberations of the Convention. The next gives a loud bark at the whole ticket nominated, and declares that "there is no one of the nominees talented or possessing any special fitness for the office to which he is nominated, but in other respects they represent every grade of the party from Governor to Register of the Land office."

We feel truly sorry that the wisdom and talents of the Democratic party has not been able to select a ticket better calculated to give satisfaction to the adorable "Opposition" yelpers of the good old Commonwealth; but if such men as Col. Boyd, Beriah, Magoffin, and the other gentlemen whose names compose the ticket, possess no talent, we should really like to know in what part of Kentucky, and to whom, we are to look for that sort of "talent," of which the writer of the above extract speaks? The poor fellow seems to be yelping without either rhyme or reason."

He then yelps at some of the nominees separately. He neither likes the candidates for Governor nor Lieut. Governor; says "the nominee for Auditor is a young lawyer of third rate abilities, totally unacquainted with the duties of the office;" that "the nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction is a very small man in every sense;" and so on of the rest. How Magoffin, Boyd, Green, Richardson, &c., will manage to get along, with such yelping at their heels, is more than we can say; but if the vile, rabid, and unwarrantable course which these party blood-hounds have marked out, is to be pursued towards them throughout the canvass, we have no doubt the majority for the Democratic ticket will be *thirty-third* of *fifteen thousand*, as we first predicted.

Want of time and space forbids that we should notice any more of the blood-hound yelping, at present; and we note these only to show our readers how *desperate* the poor fellows have become at the idea of receiving their just deserts in August. Were it not that they know that overwhelming defeat awaits Know-Nothingism, they would all be ready to swear that no stronger ticket could be placed before the people than that nominated by the Democrats on the 8th day of January.

[From the Georgetown Gazette.]

CAN PLEASE THEM.

The Democratic party can't please their opponents, and it is useless to try. To borrow trite expressions, as well might they attempt to turn the course of the Mississippi river, or to carry water in a sieve, as to attempt to do anything that would meet the approval of the Opposition party. They are determined to find fault, and it is probably best that they should be permitted to indulge this innate propensity. We have recently been furnished with a fresh example of their fault-finding disposition. Prior to the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, the papers in the interest of "Sam" predicted that its session would be one of strife and confusion, glorified in their own predictions, and reviled in bright anticipations of a "good time coming" when the Democracy of the State should assemble and fall over the "spoils." The Convention assembled, and contrary to the expectations of these invertebrate fault finders, its proceedings were characterized by the greatest harmony, whereupon they call it a tame and spiritless affair, and grumble because there was no bickering and strife. A few months since they were greatly exercised because the old-line Whigs, who have united with the Democracy, were getting all the offices, and now that a State ticket has been nominated composed exclusively of old-line Democrats, they shed bitter tears over the misfortunes of Talbot and Simms and others, and won't be comforted because they believe the old-line Whigs are not. When they thought the claims of Linn Boyd were good for the nomination for Governor they bitterly abused him, but no sooner was it made known that Magoffin had been placed first on the ticket, than their abuse was greatly moderated, and they opened their eyes in holy horror, and wondered how Mr. Boyd, who has held superior position, could now so far condescend as to run on a ticket with Magoffin at its head. Papers that before never had a kind word for Boyd were disposed to benefit him, and lend him their sympathy. But soon they find that their sympathy is wasted, and they open upon him their volley of abuse. This is to be the programme of the coming canvass. Boyd is to be the target, and the shafts of calumny and envy will fly thick and fast. He is already receiving his share. The other candidates will come in for their proportion of abuse, as the canvass waxes warmer. A few K. N. papers, to their credit it is spoken, are willing to concede to Magoffin, at least the character of a gentleman and a clever man.

If this Opposition party will listen to us we can tell them something which in the end will probably profit them, and we do it with the kindest possible feeling. The tears shed over the defeat and misfortunes of old-line Whigs will "dry up" as soon as they fall from the eyes, and leave "no memory, no trace" behind; and the abuse heaped upon the Democratic candidates will serve to strengthen their majority in the State. The friends of the lamented Clay who were unwilling to follow their party into Know-Nothing lodges after strange gods, united themselves with the Democratic party through motives of patriotism, and not to secure the "spoils." They were accustomed by high and noble and patriotic motives, and neither the tears, or the threats, or frowns of the party that rose upon the "ruins" of "corrupt" Whiggery can move them, or change their determination. They have united themselves with the party that "carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union," and will help to slay Know-Nothingism next August to the tune of twenty thousand.

[From the Covington Globe.]

PERSONAL—THE NOMINATION FOR AUDITOR.

We tender our earnest, heartfelt thanks to our friends throughout the State who voted for us, in the recent Convention at Frankfort, for the nomination for State Auditor. We did not seek this responsible position, either directly or indirectly, and only regret that we cannot feel that neither past party services, nor marked qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the office, merited the flattering vote which the too partial estimate of friends secured for us on that occasion. The only return we can make, is to pledge ourselves to endeavor, by renewed zeal and greater exertions in behalf of the time-honored principles of our party, to discharge the debt thus imposed upon us.

To the Democracy of the "gallant old Ninth," we are under special obligations. Born and reared among them, we know their devotion to party, their fidelity to principle, their truth, their intelligence, and their patriotism. That every delegate from this district to the State Convention voted for us, is a fact of which we are too proud to allow it to be forgotten—is an evidence of their approval of our course in our present position which we will ever cherish, and ever strive, it may be in vain, to deserve. One of them from our birth, we hope to spend our life in their service, sustaining their friends, struggling with their enemies, mingling our regrets with theirs should disaster and defeat ever overtake them, and sending our shouts with theirs when victory perches upon their standards.

Our State ticket is a good one. One better or stronger could not have been made; and there is not a better man, or a truer Democrat, on that ticket, than Grant Green, the candidate for Auditor. This office is one of great labor and peculiar responsibility; and it is fortunate for the party, as well as for the interests of the State, that the nomination for this place has fallen upon one so worthy, so capable, and so well qualified in every respect.

Rumors prevail of the discovery of a formidable conspiracy at Cracow. Numerous arrests of parties said to be implicated have been made in Cracow.

All was quiet in Vienna.

The Bombarial of Dec. 9th had reached England.

The news includes an account of a large army of rebels having been defeated by the commander-in-chief. The amnesty was slowly but effectually thinning the ranks of the rebels, giving promise of an early peace.

[From the New York Herald.]

THE FEELING IN CUBA.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of January 5, relates the following incident:

"Taking my accustomed stroll on one of the public promenades of this city, I came up with a little group, all Spaniards but one, a creole, who was engaged in rendering into Spanish, for the edification of the others, who were attentive listeners, the editorial article in the universal Herald of the 27th ultimo, headed: 'The Purchase of Cuba—Mr. Branch's Bill—The Peace policy of

the Government'—and his words are evidently designed to convey that impression—he is a most intense hater. Both Magoffin and Boyd were warmly and thoroughly in favor of the Leavenworth policy of the Administration, and that Green was preferred by that intelligent body to either of them, will entitle him to a greater share of the confidence of the Democracy of this portion of the State, and urge them to greater exertions in behalf of one who is so well worthy of their support."

[From the Mayfield Express.]

THE BLOOD-HOUNDS OF FACTION—HOW THEY ARE YELPING.

Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania canal, says: "When I commenced taking Boreham's Holland Bitters, I could hardly walk. Now, I enjoy excellent health."

"To this violent exclamation the creole, with a quiet, sarcastic smile upon his countenance, replied: "That would be doing just what we Cubans desire—to get rid of all you Spaniards and have the island clear of your works, that we may have the pleasure of rebuilding every thing to suit our tastes."

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.

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[From the Louisville Journal.]

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[From the Louisville Journal.]

THE FEELING IN CUBA.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald, writing

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

We find the following going the rounds, and transfer it to our columns as one of the best hits at the extravagant and fulsome notices by some of the press of leading actors and actresses which we have ever met with:

Edwin Forrest—Born in Germany in 1679, and, consequently, is now twenty-one years of age. He drinks coffee for breakfast, changes his linen twice a month, and is worth at least twenty-two millions. He never laughs, tho' he often smiles."

Edwin Booth—Born in Bel Air, situated near Bingen on the Rhine, a river in Grass Valley, California. Visited, early in life, many of the great cities of the South Pacific, where he amassed an immense fortune. He recently returned to his native town, Bel Air, and erected an asylum for warriors of the Sock and Buskin. Plays occasionally—worth half a million—age 40.

John Brougham—Born in New Jersey in 1826. Immigrated to America two years after, at the age of nineteen. Invented dramatic copyrights. Wrote "Richard the Third" when a boy at school. Never drinks, but smokes at least sixty-segars every day.

William Wheatley—Born in Russia, been rushing it ever since. Born with one boot on. Eats and drinks at times. Seldom wears more than one boot. Carries an umbrella in rainy weather. Was twice elected Mayor of Philadelphia.

E. L. Davenport—Born in Pekin, China, date unknown, takes cold shower bath every morning, wears a wig, and chews opium. Age 64. Worth \$10,000—this includes his interest in the Atlantic telegraph.

W. R. Blake—Born at sea during a voyage from Yonkers to New York. Became a ballerina in 1776—now a tragedian. Occasionally plays Harlequin. Walks six miles every morning before breakfast. Usually finishes twelve bottles of Heidecker after supper. Said to own all the houses on one side of Broadway from the St. Nicholas to the Battery. Real name Smith.

W. J. Florence—History unknown. Said to be a native of Timbuctoo. Never walks. Always goes on horseback—only across the street. Has had his share of life's sweets. Very fond of his bitters. Worth \$800,000. Made it all this season at Wallack's.

Charles Mathews—Native of Wales. Wears high-heeled gaiters. Never drinks milk. Never smokes. Lives principally on strawberries. Very fond of America and "a little arrangement." Worth \$10 a week.

J. W. Lester—Born in Africa. Wears false whiskers. Paints. Has one glass eye. Age 74. Wears Byron collars. Changes his stockings once a year. Has bright red hair, and is a Mormon. Isn't worth two millions.

Laura Keene—Born in Ireland. Age 63. Drinks tea. Don't chew tobacco. Rises daily at five—practices daily with dumb bells till eight. Goes in for woman's rights. Made her first appearance in Italian opera in Norway at the age of four years.

Agnes Robertson—Born in New York, in 1821. Wears bloomer dress and Kossuth hat. Writes all Bourcier's plays. Weighs two hundred and eighty pounds. Once edited the "Herald."

Mrs. A. Parker—Born in Mexico in 1840. Age 18. Height 7 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weighs three hundred and twelve pounds six ounces. Owns six steamboats on the Mississippi, upon one of which she acts as pilot during the summer vacation. Generally dines on canvas-back and green peas. When playing, generally attends rehearsal in the forenoon.

Fanny Herring—Reported daughter of Queen Victoria. False report; daughter of Cardinal Richelieu. Born in Lisbon in 1793. Crossed the Atlantic in an open boat without provisions. Is fond of huckleberry pie. Receives a salary of \$135 weekly. Has property in the sixteenth avenue worth close on three millions.

We hope that our readers will now be satisfied. The pleasure which we feel the public must experience on reading the above, so much better than the usual reports, sufficiently repays us for the expense we have undergone in procuring it.—N. Y. *Picayune*.

Mr. Forsyth and the Silver Bars. The New York Herald publishes a letter signed by Enrique A. Mejia, Lieutenant-Colonel Mexican Army, who says that he feels bound to lay before the public a proper statement of Mr. Forsyth's connection with the concealment of silver bars, at his residence at Tacubaya, and makes the following statement:

On the 14th of October General Blanco, with a division of constitutional forces, occupied Tacubaya, with the object of seconding a proposed movement of the Liberal party within the capital. As an attack on the city was decided upon for the next morning, and the division not being strong enough to leave a rear guard at Tacubaya, the silver bars, fifty in number, were put in my charge, to be safely deposited wherever I might judge the most secure. Upon reflection I decided to see Mr. Forsyth, a personal friend of mine, and, as such, requested permission to leave the silver in his charge for the ensuing twenty-four hours. Mr. Forsyth very kindly consented.

On the 15th, after attacking and certain positions, and ascertaining that the proposed movement had failed, we withdrew six miles from the capital without passing through Tacubaya. On the afternoon of the 16th we again marched toward Tacubaya, with the intention of reclaiming the silver and thus leaving Mr. Forsyth. As the enemy was reported there, I advanced with a hundred riflemen, upon which they withdrew, and the division soon following, Tacubaya was again occupied.

As it was determined that night to make further movements in the immediate vicinity, I prevailed upon Mr. Forsyth to retain the silver twenty-four hours longer, promising him to return without fail the next night for the treasure. The division left Tacubaya at daybreak, and marched to occupy San Augustine. The next night, as I was approaching Tacubaya with one hundred and fifty men to carry off the bars, I was informed that Callejo had occupied Misicoya (a village between Tacubaya and San Augustine) with eight hundred men. I fell back on San Augustine, and the next morning the division withdrew and eventually left the valley, without an opportunity offering to remove the silver bars from Mr. Forsyth's residence.

Persons conversant with Mexican customs must be aware that on the eve, or during a revolution, money, plate, and other valuables, are deposited in the foreign legations and consulates for safety. I can not, therefore, imagine how any odium can be attached to Mr. Forsyth for his participation in this matter. He was actuated also by a desire to reciprocate attentions shown him by myself and family.

I must also say that Mr. Forsyth was not at the time aware the silver bars were those extracted from the Cathedral of Morelia, as I did not consider it necessary to inform him of the fact.

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Mr. Forsyth is not the biggest thief in existence? Because they steal the petticoats, bone the stays, and crib the babies.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Pugh, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish returns of all articles exported to and imported from Cuba to all parts of the United States for the past five years.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Hunter, of Va., chairman of the Committee on Finance, called up the invalid pension bill. This appropriates about \$336,000 and also re-enacts the provisions of the act of 1819 for the prevention of fraud. It also provides that after the 1st of July of the present year the pension agencies are to be abolished, and their duties to be performed under the sub-treasury regulations, with the view to save the cost of such expenses. The bill was eventually laid aside until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of N. H., the joint resolution authorizing the President to restore the naval officers displaced by the board, to the same rank as if they had not been displaced, was referred to the Naval Committee.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up. Mr. Bell, on request, withdrew his motion to re-commit.

Mr. Brown's motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—yeas 20, nays 33.

YEA—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Clement, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, (Penn.), J., Toombs, and Yulee—20.

NO—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Colamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson, (Ark.) Jones, Kennedy, King, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simonds, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson, Wright—33.

Whereupon the vote recurred on Mr. Pugh's amendment, that the line should stop at the eastern margin of California.

The remainder of the day until 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into Executive session, was occupied on Mr. Pugh's amendment, on the discussion of the constitutionality of carrying the road within the limits of the State. Messrs. Pugh, Simmons, Benjamin, and Davis participated.

Adjourned.

House—Mr. Cobb, of Ala., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill ratifying and confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company the transfer of the lands heretofore granted by Congress to those States for railroad purposes, the time for the completion of the road being extended to 1865. It was stated in explanation that the said transfer by the Legislatures of Mississippi and Alabama was judicially decided void, because it was not in accordance with the act of Congress. Hence the introduction of this bill.

Mr. Cobb, of Ala., reported a bill, amendatory of the pre-emption laws. He said the object of the bill was to prevent frauds. Sometimes settlers on the public lands only remained one day and then sold out to speculators. The bill requires them to actually occupy the land for three months, and is for the benefit of the actual settlers.

Messrs. Washburne, of Ill., and Walbridge, of N. Y., objected to the consideration of the bill at this time, as the bill proposed the uprooting and entire change of all the pre-emption laws.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., offered as an amendment that no public lands shall be offered for sale by proclamation of the President until the surveys thereof shall have been filled in the land office for at least ten years.

An unsuccessful motion to lay the bill on the table was made, the vote being yeas 44, nays 120. Further proceedings were stayed by the expiration of the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, the Senate bill, making an appropriation for deepening the channel of St. Clair flats, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the consular and diplomatic bills.

Mr. Keitt described the position and resources of Cuba, and said our hands must and will rest upon it. The importance of the acquisition has been attested by every administration during the last 30 years. John Quincy Adams, in 1823, asserted that its commanding position gave it the control of our commerce, which rendered it indispensable to the United States to acquire it. Mr. Clay announced a similar conclusion, which was concurred in by Everett and every Secretary of State from that time down to the present time. He proceeded to show that every part of the confederacy was interested in the commerce, and it was only by the acquisition of Cuba that we can strike down the shackles which now restrain the trade with that island. If under the present oppressive system her industrial energies are so great, who can calculate what will be their value under the free intercommunication known to our country? Slavery as existing in Cuba was not so revolting as has been described, nor were the population so incapable of self-government as has been so repeatedly stated.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that the assertion of the principle of non-intervention on the part of the United States between foreign sovereigns and their own subjects has arisen in a case so well calculated to enlist our sympathies as that of the Mortara family. For this reason the precedent will be so much the stronger, and be entitled to the more binding force.

It is enough for us to defend the rights of our own citizens under treaties of the law of nations, whenever and wherever these may be assailed by the government of any foreign country. Had Mamala Mortara been a citizen of the United States, the case would have been very different. The Israelitish citizens of the United States have been regardless of their just rights in foreign countries, and they may rest assured that they shall receive the same protection when domiciled abroad, during my administration, which is extended to all other citizens of our common country. They would ask no more and shall receive nothing less.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BENJ. W. L'ART, No. 48 Pine street, New York.

the government the people held the parties responsible.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Mo., the pending bill was laid aside.

The President's message was then taken up. A recess was had till 7 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of general debate.

Evening Session.—Mr. Marshall, of Ky., replied to the remarks of Messrs. Washburne, of Maine, and Giddings. He said the Republicans lost much of their strength at the last autumn elections. Hereafter the conservative men will refuse to coalesce with them. If a national ticket can be formed on the compromise measures of 1850, there would be some hope of a return of well-regulated prosperity to the country. The new party which Mr. Washburne here led into the field under the banner of Senator Seward was based on a single idea, and that was sectional, and could not be much larger or more respectable than the Abolition party of 1852, which supported Senator Hale for the Presidency. Mr. Marshall denounced the Democratic plan of squatter sovereignty. He would not give the toss of a copper between it and the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Goode, of Va., obtained permission to print his speech on the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of public lands among the States, he not wishing orally to inflict it on the committee.

Mr. Scott, of Cal., believed that there was decided majority in the House in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and were it not for the jarring interests and rivalry between the two sections of the country, the bill could easily be passed. He favored the measure as of national concern, without advocating any particular route. He argued that the common interests, founded on a widely extended commerce and intercourse, were essential to the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Andrews, of New York, said he intended to make a speech, but if the committee permit, he would forego that privilege and print it.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, who had just entered the hall, objected. He said there are a good many abuses existing in the House, and among them is that of publishing and sending out to the country what purports to be speeches delivered in the House, which nobody hears or knows what is in them.

Mr. Palmer, of New York, remarked that Mr. Burnett was well aware that gentlemen would have to speak to small audiences, so they preferred to address their views through the press to their constituents.

At a quarter of nine o'clock the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Mortara Case.

President Buchanan replies as follows to the Israelsite Committee in New York, who solicited the interference of this Government in the Mortara case:

The bill was then passed.

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The letters addressed to me, on the 29th of November and the 10th ultimo, to which you refer, my attention, were referred in regular course to the State Department, and have been substantially answered in the letters addressed by the Secretary of State on the 21st of November and the 8th of November last, to Mr. A. Hart, President of the Congregations of "Mickey Israel," Philadelphia. These letters have been extensively published throughout the country, and it is evident from their face that the opinion therein expressed has received my approbation.

I have long been convinced that it is neither the right nor the duty of this Government to exercise a moral censorship over the conduct of other independent governments, and to rebuke them for acts which we may deem arbitrary and unjust towards their own citizens or subjects. Such a practice would tend to embroil us with all nations. We ourselves would not permit any foreign power thus to interfere with our domestic concerns and enter protests against the legislation or the action of our Government toward our own citizens. If an attempt of the kind were made, we should promptly advise such a government in return to confine themselves to their own affairs, and not intermeddle with our concerns.

Messrs. Washburne, of Ill., and Walbridge, of N. Y., objected to the consideration of the bill at this time, as the bill proposed the uprooting and entire change of all the pre-emption laws.

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Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BENJ. W. L'ART, No. 48 Pine street, New York.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House requesting the President to communicate to that body the correspondence between this government and France and England, in relation to the acquisition of the island of Cuba, by the United States, has reported to the President that it does not appear from the files and records of the State Department to my knowledge such correspondence has taken place. The only correspondence between this government and those of France and England is that which occurred between the Secretary of State and Count de Sartene, and Mr. Campion, the French and British Ministers, which was communicated to the Senate with the President's message on the 4th day of January, 1853.

The Commissioner of Patents is engaged in hearing arguments in the case of the application for an extension of the patent granted in 1845 to McCormick for his reaper, which is opposed by other patentees and manufacturers. The room of the Commissioner was this morning crowded with gentlemen.

Mr. Crawford, of Ga., opposed the amendment.

He could not see that any benefit would result from its adoption.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to strike out the appropriations to all ministers and commissioners.

At the request of Mr. Clarke, of N. Y., he excepted that for the minister to Spain.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, favored the idea of discharging these with these Ministers. All commercial expenses are discharged by consuls. If it is necessary to make a treaty, it can be done by a special Minister, or here at Washington. He

